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| Treaty | Year | Participants | Terms | Misc. |
| United Nations Declaration | 1 Jan. 1942 | UK, US, USSR, China | Pledging signatories to employ all resources to secure total victory and not make a separate peace |  |
| Casablanca Conference | Jan. 1943 | UK, US | Roosevelt proclaims unconditional surrender—no negotiation of terms | Avoid confusion of WW1 peace treaties, guarantee against possibility of making separate peace with enemy |
| Teheran 3-power conference | Nov. 1943 | UK, US, USSR | Firm date for Normandy invasion fixed May 1944, later took place on June 6  Northern part of East Prussia (w/Konigsberg) to USSR | American-Soviet combination against UK |
| European Advisory Commission | 1944 | UK, US, USSR | Germany to be divided into three occupation zones, each garrisoned by one power, Allied Control Council to administer Germany as a whole, Berlin treated separately also w/3 occupation zones |  |
| Bretton Woods Conference | July 1944 | 44 states | * Economic organization of post-war world * Stable exchange rates-gold exchange standard, dollar convertible currency * International Monetary Fund   + To avoid pre-war problem of countries running balance of payments deficits followed by runs on gold/foreign currency reserves   + Each member to pay subscription according to capacity, .25 in gold, .75 currency   + IMF to grant gov credits from reserves to meet deficits in countries’ balance of payments * International Bank for Reconstruction and Development   + Later called World Bank   + Finance post-war reconstruction   + Funds raised from capital subscribed by members, later by own earnings   + Later extended activities to provide loans for capital investment and economic development in poorer countries | USSR, New Zealand, Liberia and Haiti refused to be bound by conclusions  All presidents American  Situated in Washington  US dollar had privilege of being equivalent of gold, both national and international currency |
| Dumbarton Oaks Conference | Sept-Oct `44 | UK, US, USSR | Outlines of proposed UNO |  |
| Moscow Percentages Agreement | Oct. 1944 | UK and USSR | USSR: 90% influence in Romania, 75% in Bulgaria- amended 80%  UK: 90% in Greece, 50% in Yugoslavia and Hungary-H amended 80% | Churchill sought to limit Soviet influence in Central Europe, E. Europe lost |
| Yalta Conference | Feb. 1945 | UK, US, USSR | * Aspects of UN   + Founding members of UN to be states at war with Germany at end of hostilities   + Soviet membership, Ukraine, Belorussia   + Sec Council vote: matters of procedure 7/11 would suffice, on substantive questions (involving action), permanent members veto * Germany: reparations and occupation zones   + France to be included as one of occupying powers and represented on Allied Control Council   + Poland should annex German territory to River Oder (eventually along Western Neisse)   + Stalin wanted 20 billion in kind, Roosevelt agreed to Reparations Commission in Moscow with half of 20 billion for USSR (tentatively) * Poland’s boundaries and government   + Eastern frontier follow Curzon Line, Lvov to USSR   + Substantial areas of territory in north from East Prussia, from west where River Oder frontier is   + Lublin gov (provisional gov) to be reorganized on democratic basis with inclusion of London gov democrats, free and unfettered elections * USSR entry in pacific war against Japan   + In return for South Sakhalin, lease of Port Arthur as naval base, rights in commercial port Dairen, rights in South Manchurian Railway and Chinese Eastern Railway in Manchuria (Chinese to retain rights in Manchuria itself), Kuril Islands from Japan, Outer Mongolia in sphere of influence * Declaration on Liberated Europe   + Assist peoples of liberated countries to democracy   + Establish gov through free elections | War not yet finished |
| San Francisco Conference | April-June `45 | 51 states | Final draft of the UN charter  To prevent war by collective security  Promote peace by fostering international cooperation in economic and social affairs  Promote respect for human rights and universal freedoms for all | Conference while war in progress-sense of urgency |
| General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade GATT | Oct 1947 | 23 states | Systematic tariff reductions by all members of the conference  Became established organization | Headquarters in Geneva, Director-General and Secretariat |
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